

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
ANALYZING MACHINE CONTROL SEQUENCES**

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for analyzing machine control sequences and more particularly, to a graphical user interface (GUI) system for analyzing machine control sequences sent to various types of devices and the results of execution of the machine control sequences by the devices.

10 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

In backup storage systems, such as those used for large servers, robotics are often employed to move tapes to and from drives in order to store backup data from the servers on the tapes. These backup storage systems are tested by issuing various machine control sequences that cause the robotics and drives to perform various 15 operations and by measuring the execution results. Currently, text-based scripts are used to create the machine control sequences that are used to perform these operations. In order to modify the machine control sequences, the text-based scripts must be modified. Both creating and modifying text-based scripts can be extremely difficult and time-consuming tasks due to the cryptic nature of text-based scripts.

20 The results of execution of the text-based scripts by devices are typically presented in the form of text-based log files, which are equally cryptic and difficult to understand, even to persons skilled in analyzing such files. Although GUI analysis tools, such as UNIX and Motif running on Windows, are capable of being set up to make analyzing machine control sequence results easier than the task of analyzing 25 text-based log files, these tools still do not provide a convenient way for viewing high-level execution summary data or low-level device debugging data. Furthermore, these

types of tools are implemented in their native languages and are not portable over different operating systems.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 Accordingly, a need exists for a convenient and expedient way to view and analyze machine control sequences and the corresponding execution results. The present invention provides a graphical user interface (GUI) that enables machine control sequences and the results of execution of the machine control sequences to be displayed in a form that is easy to understand and analyze.

10 The apparatus of the present invention comprises logic configured to execute GUI generation code and GUI user interaction handling code, and a display device. When the logic executes the GUI generation code, a first window is displayed on the display device. The first window presents at least one option that enables a user to open a file comprising machine control sequence execution results resulting from 15 execution of a machine control sequence. When the file is opened, a second window is displayed on the display device. The second window displays at least a summary of said execution results comprised in the file.

20 The method of the present invention comprises the steps of displaying a GUI having a first window and, upon detecting that a user has selected a particular option displayed in the first window, displaying a second window. The option displayed in the first window enables a user to open a file comprising machine control sequence execution results resulting from execution of a machine control sequence. Upon detecting a selection of the option by the user, the second window is displayed, which presents at least a summary of execution results comprised in the file.

25 Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following discussion, drawings and claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a computer capable of being configured in accordance with the present invention to generate and display the GUI of the present invention and to execute the associated GUI user interaction handling code.

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating the preferred GUI design of the present invention for creating or editing machine control sequences.

FIG. 3 is a screen shot illustrating an exemplary implementation of the GUI design of FIG. 2.

10 FIG. 4 is an example of a window presented to the user when a step node of the GUI shown in FIG. 3 is selected by the user.

FIG. 5 is an example of a window presented to the user when a command node of the GUI shown in FIG. 3 is selected by the user.

15 FIG. 6 is an exemplary window of the GUI according to the present invention enabling the user view and analyze machine control sequences and the results of executing the machine control sequences.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Prior to describing the preferred embodiment of the GUI of the present invention, a discussion will be provided with respect to creating and editing machine control sequences, since this typically occurs before the machine control sequences can be executed. However, those skilled in the art will understand, in view of the discussion provided herein, that the present invention is not limited with respect to the manner in which machine control sequences are created and/or edited.

25 The present invention preferably utilizes a tree-based GUI that enables test programs for testing various devices to be set up at a very high level. The GUI also enables parameters used in the programs to be easily changed at a very high level,

thereby enabling the test programs to be easily modified. FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a computer 10, which corresponds to the apparatus of the present invention and which performs the methods of the present invention, namely, generating the various windows of the GUI and executing the associated GUI user interaction

5 handling code. As shown in FIG. 1, the computer 10 executes GUI generation code 20 and the associated GUI user interaction handling code 30.

When the computer 10 begins executing the GUI generation code 20, preferably a tree-based GUI sequence editor (FIGS. 2 and 3) is displayed on the display monitor 11 of the computer 10. When the GUI generation code 20 is

10 executed, the GUI user interaction handling code 30 is also executed. In response to selections made by the user in the windows of the GUI, the GUI user interaction handling code 30 performs operations, such as, for example, displaying a particular window of the GUI on the display monitor 11, configuring a device, adding/altering a command of a particular sequence, or executing one or more machine control sequences.

15 All of the information needed to enable tests to be set up and executed may be stored in a memory device (not shown) comprised by computer 10. Alternatively, some or all of the needed information could be stored in a memory device 15 that functions as a library or repository for command sequences and tests that have previously been created and/or performed, and environment variables used in the tests. In the latter case, the computer 10 would communicate with the memory device 15 via a network 18, which could be, for example, a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), the Internet, etc. This type of configuration would enable multiple users to create, edit and/or execute machine control sequences at their workstations by 20 accessing previously created machine control sequences and/or the corresponding results over the network 18. Additionally, the newly created machine control sequences and/or the corresponding execution results could be stored in the repository

memory device 15 so that the new sequences would be available to other authorized users.

Preferably, the GUI generation code 20 and the GUI user interaction handling code 30 are written in the JAVA™ programming language to enable the present invention to be platform-independent and therefore portable over different computers, handheld devices and appliances, regardless of the operating system that is running on them. Given the discussion and drawings provided herein, those skilled in the art will understand the manner in which the GUI of the present invention could be implemented in the JAVA™ programming language or some other language. The language used, whether it is the JAVA™ programming language or some other language, preferably is an object-oriented language.

FIG. 2 is a diagram of the sequence editor of the GUI in accordance with the preferred embodiment, which is the initial screen displayed to the user. The block 35 is the “JAVA™ List Control” (hereinafter referred to as “Jlist”), which comprises a list of items 1 through N. The items may be “Steps”, “Devices”, or “Commands”, depending on which node in the JAVA™ tree control 36 (hereinafter referred to as “Jtree”) is selected, as will now be described. The Jtree 36 is a hierarchical tree structure of sequences, steps, devices and commands, with the sequence being at the root of the tree structure. Each of the blocks in the Jtree 36 can be viewed as nodes in the tree structure. The “Sequence Name” 37 corresponds to the sequence to be used or edited. Each sequence comprises at least one step, each of which has at least one device belonging to it. Each device has at least one command belonging to it.

If the “Sequence Name” 37 is selected by the user by, for example, placing the cursor on that node and clicking the left mouse button, the Jlist 35 will display a list of steps. A step can be added to the tree structure by highlighting the desired step in the Jlist 35 and then selecting the “ADD” button 38. In order to remove a step from the Jtree 36, the step, such as “Step 1” 39, is highlighted and then the “REMOVE” button

41 is selected. This action will cause the selected step and any devices branching off of the step and their associated commands to be removed from the Jtree 36. Therefore, if Step 1 is highlighted and the “REMOVE” button 41 is selected, Device 1 and Commands 1 and 2, which are labeled with numerals 43, 44 and 45 will be 5 removed from the Jtree 36.

If a step node is selected, the Jlist 35 will display a list of devices that can be added to the step in the Jtree 36. For example, if “Device 2”, which is labeled with numeral 46, is selected, a list of devices that can be added to Step 1 will be displayed in the Jlist 35. A device can be added by using the “ADD” button 38 in the 10 aforementioned manner. Devices can be deleted from a step by highlighting the device to be removed and by using the “REMOVE” button in the aforementioned manner. For example, removing Device 2 will cause that device and the commands 47 and 48, which belong to it, to be removed from the Jtree 36.

If a device node is selected by, for example, clicking the left mouse button 15 once, a valid set of commands that can be used with the device will be listed in the Jlist 35. Commands can then be added to the Jtree 36 by using the “ADD” button 38 in the aforementioned manner. Commands can be removed from the Jtree 36 by using the “REMOVE” button in the aforementioned manner.

FIG. 3 is a screen shot illustrating an exemplary implementation of the tree-based GUI shown in FIG. 2. The device node labeled “Library 1 – AutoChanger” has 20 been selected in the Jtree 36, thereby causing a valid list of commands for this device to be displayed in the Jlist 35. Step 1 in FIG. 4 is an initialization step that initializes all of the devices belonging to the step, namely, an AutoChanger and tape drives 1 and 2. The other steps correspond to various operations performed by the AutoChanger in 25 conjunction with the drives, such as loading and unloading particular tapes onto and from the drives. It can be seen that the names of the machine control sequence, the

devices and the commands are easily understandable, which facilitates creating and editing the machine control sequences.

Further explanations of the machine control sequences, the devices and the commands can be obtained by first clicking with the left mouse button on one of the structures in the Jtree 36 to cause it to be highlighted and then clicking the right mouse button. These actions will cause a window to be displayed to the user that further describes the selected tree structure. For example, if applied to a step node, these actions would cause the screen 51 shown in FIG. 4 to be displayed to the user. The screen displays a name comment box 52 that the user can use to type comments in

5 that describe the step in detail. A name box 53 contains the name of the step. This window can also be used to further edit what a step does, i.e., to change the step without changing the device(s) or their command(s). For example, the user can select “Loop for Number of Iterations” to cause the step to loop for a number of iterations. The number of iterations is selected by clicking on the up or down buttons 55 and 56.

10 Alternatively, the option “Loop until all Iterations Pass” could be selected to cause the step to be iterated until all operations associated with it pass, i.e., have been successfully performed. Another option is to select “No Looping” so that the step is only performed once. Thus, levels of logic can be easily added without the user having to deal with lots of statements and parameters. Once the step properties have

15 been set, the user clicks the “OK” button, which will cause the screen shown in FIG. 3 to once again be displayed.

FIG. 5 illustrates an example of a window 61 that is displayed when the user highlights one of the commands in the Jtree 36 and then right-clicks the mouse. The name of the command is shown in the box 62. The content of this screen will vary

20 depending on the command because different commands require different parameters. For example, some commands, such as a write command, take data out, whereas some commands, such as the inquiry command shown, take data in. Therefore, the window

depicted has a “Data In” tab 64, which, if selected, will cause options to be displayed to the user indicating the types of data that can be selected for utilization in executing the command. The “Pass Conditions” tab 65, if selected by the user, will cause options to be displayed that indicate the types of conditions that must be met for 5 successful command execution. The “Command Line” tab 66, if selected, provides the user with the ability to directly edit the command line. The window 63 is the arguments screen, which enables the user to configure the arguments associated with the command.

Having discussed the manner in which machine control sequences can be 10 created and edited, the manner in which the GUI of the present invention enables convenient and expedient analysis of machine control sequences and their corresponding execution results will now be discussed with reference to FIG. 6. This figure illustrates a screen shot 70 of two example windows 71 and 72 that are displayed in the GUI to enable the user to analyze machine control sequences and 15 their execution results. The window 71 is a “Sequence Results Viewer” window, which is the initial window displayed to the user when the user interacts with the GUI to cause sequence results to be displayed.

A particular machine control sequence is executed when the user selects the “Run Sequence” tab 31 shown in Fig. 3 and then selects the machine control sequence 20 to be executed. When the user selects the “Run Sequence” tab 31, a list of machine control sequence names will be displayed in a window to the user. The user then simply selects the machine control sequence to be executed. When a machine control sequence is executed, the results are automatically stored as files in memory. The user is able to open a results file by clicking on the “file” menu item 73 or the open icon 25 74. When the user opens a results file, the “Sequence Results” window 72 appears, which displays a wealth of information to the user in a format that is easy to

understand. The drive path where the results are stored is displayed at the top of the window 72.

The “Sequence Results Viewer” 71 portion of the GUI is a multiple document interface (MDI), which means that it allows multiple sets of results, i.e., multiple files, 5 to be simultaneously displayed in different “Sequence Results” windows. For purposes of illustration, a clipped portion of a “Sequence Results” window 75 is shown behind “Sequence Results” window 72. Therefore, results of executions of multiple sequences can be displayed simultaneously to the user. The results displayed in these windows 72 and 75 can correspond to the same iterations for the same 10 sequence, different iterations for the same sequence, or they can each display results of iterations of different sequences. Also, although the example window shown in FIG. 6 illustrates the “Sequence Results Viewer” window 71 as being behind and partially occluded by the “Sequence Results” window 72, these windows 71 and 72 may also either be displayed as separate windows or as active portions of a different 15 window (not shown) so that they are simultaneously and fully viewable by the user. Similarly, although the example window shown in FIG. 6 illustrates the “Sequence Results” window 75 being behind and partially occluded by the “Sequence Results” window 72, these windows may also either be displayed as separate windows or as active portions of a different window so that they are simultaneously and fully 20 viewable by the user.

Once the “Sequence Results” window 72 has been opened, an item 76 and value 77 pair are displayed. Underneath this pair, a number of statistics are displayed that provide the user with a high-level summary of the execution results of the sequence for the entire sequence run, i.e., from the start of the first loop of the sequence run to the end of the last loop of the sequence run. The term “loop” denotes an iteration of the entire sequence. For example, the example summary includes the start date of the sequence run, the end date of the sequence run, the amount of time

that elapsed during the sequence run, the number of loops of the sequence that were performed during the sequence run, the total number of commands that were executed during the run, the number of failed commands during the sequence run, and the number of (small computer system interface) SCSI check conditions that occurred

5 during the sequence run.

The “Sequence Results” window 72 also displays loop icons. These loop icons are represented by numerals 78, 79, 81 and 82 in FIG. 6. Only four loop icons are shown in this example, which indicates that, for the entire example sequence run, four iterations of the example sequence were executed. It will be appreciated that the

10 number of iterations shown in this example is for purposes of illustration only and that a sequence can be iterated only once or as many times as desired or needed.

Preferably, a loop icon, such as one of the loop icons 78, 79, 81 and 82, will be displayed in the window 72 for each iteration performed. When the user highlights one of the loops 78, 79, 81 and/or 82, the right side of the window 72 displays low-

15 level detailed information relating to execution of each command of the sequence for each of the highlighted loop(s). In this example, loops 79 and 81 are shown as being highlighted. The window contains a command label 85, a loop label 86, a start time label 87, an end time label 88, a step label 89, a device label, 91, a SCSI status label 92 and an overall success/failure label 93. Since only loops 78 and 79 are highlighted

20 in this example, information relating only to loops 1 and 2 is shown under the loop label 86. The names of each command executed during each loop is provided under the command label 85. The device that executed the command is provided under the device label 91 in the same line as the command. The step to which the device and command belong is listed under the step label 89 in the same line with the

25 corresponding device and command.

The times at which each command began and ended being executed are also shown under the start and end time labels 87 and 88, respectively, in the same line as

the corresponding command. Also, whether the command succeeded or failed is indicated under labels 92 and 93 in the line in which the corresponding command is shown.

Therefore, ample low-level information is displayed in the window 72 to

5 enable the user to easily and expediently perform an in-depth analysis of the results of the sequence run and to perform any necessary debugging relating to the sequence run. In addition, the window 72 includes an icon 95 that can be selected by the user to cause the low-level results to be sorted and displayed in a particular order. For example, the user can cause the data to be sorted and displayed such that all of the

10 data corresponding to failures is displayed at the top of the window 72. As another example, the user may want to cause the data to be sorted to group all like commands to see if any of those failed. These are only examples of the sorting feature of the GUI. Sorting techniques are generally well known. Therefore, those skilled in the art will understand, in view of the discussion provided herein, the manner in which a

15 large number of useful sorting methods can be employed to enable the user to view the low-level data in a desirable format. Generally, selecting icon 95 causes a large dialog of sorting options to be displayed to the user from which the user can select the appropriate sorting method.

The “Sequence Results” window 72 also provides the user with the ability of

20 digging down into further low-level detail by selecting a particular command from the list of commands displayed under the command label 85. For example, the user double clicks on the highlighted command 96, another window will be displayed to the user, thereby providing the user with additional information relating to that particular command and its execution results. Therefore, the user can dig down

25 virtually as far as is necessary or desirable to view data relating to the sequence run for purposes such as debugging, for example, such as the raw SCSI data that was sent to the device, a parsed representation of SCSI data indicating specific device details

regarding which device the SCSI data was sent to or from, etc. In the interest of brevity, a detailed discussion of all of the different types of information that are accessible to the user via the GUI and the different viewing formats that the user may be provided with via the GUI will not be provided herein.

5 It can be seen from all of the above that the present invention enables the results of machine control sequence runs to be easily and quickly analyzed. Furthermore, the present invention enables the sequence run results to be displayed to the user with as much or as little detail as the user desires. Furthermore, by implementing the code associated with the GUI and the sequences in the JAVA™

10 programming language, the present invention is usable with many different types of machines and operating systems. The GUI system of the present invention eliminates problems associated with current analysis techniques that require that text-based scripts and log files be analyzed in order to evaluate the corresponding machine control sequences and their execution results.

15 It should be noted that the present invention has been described with reference to the preferred embodiments, but that it is not limited to these embodiments. For example, the screen shots discussed herein demonstrate the manner in which the GUI of the present invention can be and preferably is implemented, but do not represent the only way for implementing the GUI. Those skilled in the art will understand that the

20 windows shown and the options displayed in them can be modified without deviating from the scope of the invention. For example, the arrangements and/or of the icons, labels, menus, names, etc., can be altered without deviating from the scope of the invention. Persons skilled in the art will understand that the scope of the present invention includes all such modifications.